

DTM's displacement patterns, needs and intentions surveys, 04 – 19 March 2022



**2 entry BCPs**  
**2 Transit reception centre**

**169 interviews**



**76% female**



**24% male**

Since 24 February 2022, over 3 million Ukrainian refugees and third country nationals have entered Poland as a result of war in Ukraine.

This report is based on a displacement patterns, needs and intentions survey launched by IOM's DTM. Surveys are conducted face-to-face by trained enumerators for DTM and World Central Kitchen at border crossing points and reception centres with Ukrainian refugees and TCNs leaving from Ukraine after 24 February 2022. Data is collected and stored through a mobile application. This report presents a preliminary analysis based on the first two weeks of data collection.

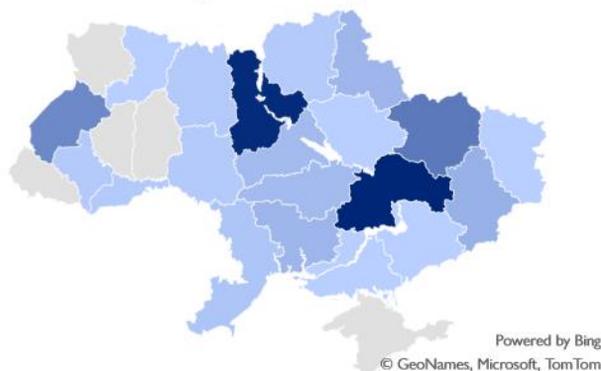
Between 4 and 19 March, IOM conducted 169 surveys on displacement patterns, needs and intentions with refugees from Ukraine and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) in two Border Crossing Points (BCPs) at entry – Medyka and Korczowa - and in two reception centers close to the border.

Out of the total, 97 per cent were Ukrainian refugees

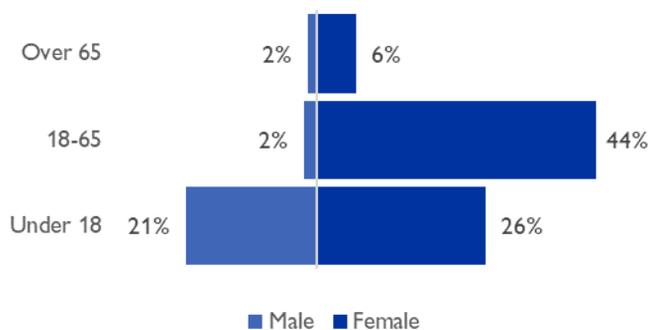
and 3 per cent were reported as TCNs, from Uzbekistan, the Russian Federation, Iraq and Azerbaijan.

The top five regions (oblast) of origin for Ukrainian refugees were Dnipro (22%), Kyiv (21%), Kharkiv (11%), Lviv (10%) and Donetsk (5%).

Regions of Origin



Group age and sex distribution (%)



**84% travelling in a group**  
**16% travelling alone**



**16% groups with elderly (65+ years)**



**9% groups with only elderly or child members**

Of those interviewed, 16 per cent were travelling alone, with the majority (55%) travelling in groups of 2-4 people, usually family members (97%) or friends (8%).

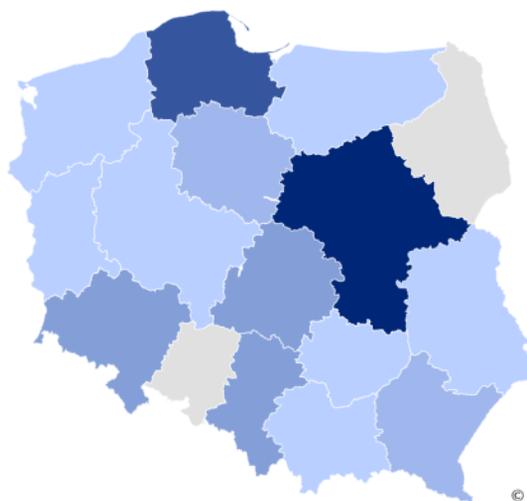
Since there is a restriction on Ukrainian men from leaving the country, demographics are weighted towards women and children. It was reported that 75 per cent of groups included children and 16 per cent included elderly members. A small number of groups (9%) only had members who are over 65 or under 18 years. No groups were reported to be child-headed.

Of non-Ukrainian citizens crossing into Poland 83 per cent were males (50% adults and 33% children) and 17% were women. For Ukrainian citizens leaving the country to Poland 50 percent were adult women and 47 percent were children (21% boys and 26% girls).

The proportion of individuals who are over 65 (8%) is considerably lower than in the general population (around 16%), potentially indicating older people are less able or willing to cross the border, especially given long wait times at crossing points.

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### Intended destination in Poland



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The most common country of destination for refugees was Poland (41%). Other countries of intended destination included Germany (13%), Spain (7%), Italy (4%), and Czechia (4%). Among those who intended to reach other countries, 64 per cent expected to leave Poland within two days.

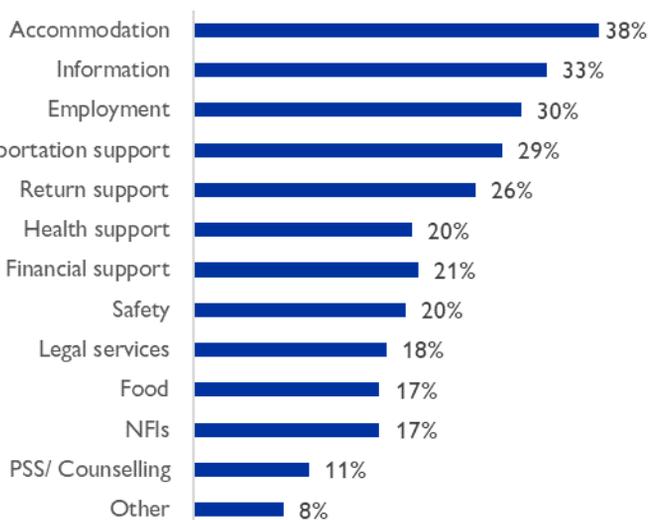
In Poland the most popular intended Voivodeship (region) was Masovian (12%) and Pomeranian (9%). Most of those with a set destination made their choice because of the presence of relatives or friends (60%).

Of those interviewed 13 per cent of respondents indicated they did not know which country they would travel to, and 51

per cent of those intending to stay in Poland did not know where in Poland they would go. This reflects the increasing proportion of Ukrainian refugees crossing to Poland without a pre-existing familial connection to the country.

In terms of intentions, the majority of those interviewed indicated they would return to Ukraine when it was safe (80%), with all of the limited number of TCNs interviewed also planning to return to Ukraine in the long term if possible. Meanwhile, 11 per cent did not know their long-term intentions, while 5 per cent expected to stay in Poland and 4 per cent expected to move to another country in Europe.

### Main needs at the time of interview



The survey also asked about the main needs in Poland for those staying or transiting through the country. Of respondents 39 per cent indicated they had no needs at the time of interview, although this proportion is highest in early arrivals.

Among the most pressing immediate needs were support with accommodation (38%), information and communication (33%), employment (30%) and transportation (29%). Information is worth highlighting as there are limited Ukrainian-speaking staff and volunteers present at the border and reception points. Support to return to Ukraine is a longer-term need that was highlighted by interviewees (26%).